HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1820. No. 22.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 10th day of July next, I shall attend at the house of (Big) George Albright—on Tuesday the 11th at the house of John Long, esq—on Wednesday the 12th, at the house of Isaac Holt, esq—on Thursday the 13th, at the house of James Hutchison, esq—on Friday the 14th, at the store of Andrew M'Cauley, esq—on Saturday the 15th, at the store of George A. Mebane & Co.—on Thursday the 20th, at the house of John Ray, esq—on Friday the 21st, at the house of Rankin M'Kee, esq—on Saturday the 22d, at the court house in Hillsborough—on Thursday the 27th, at the house of Ephraim Cook—on Friday the 28th, at the house of James Cook—and on Saturday the 29th, at the store of Andrew Hughs, for the purpose of collecting the tax due for the year 1819 It is hoped that all those concerned will avail themselves of this notice.

The magistrates appointed by the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to wit John Boon, esq. for St. Asop's district; David Mebane, esq. for Orange district; Henry Thompson, esq. for Hillsborough district, and Henry Brannock, esq. for Chatham district, will attend at the same times and places, in their respective districts, for the purpose of taking a list of taxables and taxable property for the present year

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff*

June 24. 21—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20. 20—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JAMES JEFFERS & CO. either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given. Either of the subscribers are authorised to grant discharges.

Josiah Turner, and James S. Smith, } Surviving partners.

Hillsborough, June 20.

The Still-making Business

will be carried on hereafter by Josiah Turner and James S. Smith. They have on hand a quantity of good stills, and will be ready at any time to have stills made to suit purchasers after any patern they may suggest.

20—tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

I AM yet desirous of removing to the Western Country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz. seven hundred and thirty or forty acres, well timbered and watered, the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain, cotton and tobacco, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with other useful out houses; a merchant mill and distillery in good order; a young orchard of from twelve to thirteen hundred apple and peach trees, of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. The situation is pleasant and healthy, in a good and respectable neighbourhood, near to one of the best schools in the state, under the care of the Rev Wm. Bingham, whose character is well and generally known. I will sell at a fair price, and the payments shall be as accommodating to the purchaser as possible. Those who wish to possess an eligible, pleasant, and profitable stand for business, would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north west of Hillsborough, Orange county, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Caswell court house

John Campbell.

N. B. The purchaser can have a thrifty stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, with all the farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, or any part thereof. J. C.

June 6th, 1820. 19—3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last May term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Orange, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BOND, late of Tennessee, deceased, was granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

David Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, June 12, 1820. 19—3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Wm. Huntington & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons indebted to said concern are requested to call on either of the subscribers as early as possible, and close their respective accounts; as they are resolved to have their accounts closed by bonds or otherwise.

Wm Huntington,
John Van Hook, jr.

Hillsborough, June 6th, 1820.

☞ The business will be continued by Wm. Huntington, who has on hand a handsome assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

which he will sell very low for cash, or on a credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Watches, &c. repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted.

Wm. Huntington.

19—tf.

Taken up and committed to Jail,

A NEGRO man, who calls himself JOHN, and says that he was purchased by a Mr. Turner, a negro trader, sometime in April last, from Thomas Spain in Gloucester county, Virginia; that he ran away from the said Turner about three or four weeks ago. The said negro John appears to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, stout built, five feet five and a half inches high The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property pay charges, and take him away.

James Clancy, *Jailor.*

Hillsborough, June 10. §19

DAVID PRICE,

COPPER-SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILLS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10. 1820. 15—6w

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr Bacon as a shoe shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash,

Coffee, first and second quality,
Brown and loaf Sugar,
Molasses,
Good old Rum,
New England ditto,
French Brandy,
Sherry and Malaga Wine,
Porter and Cordial,
Imperial Tea,
Ditto in canisters of two pound each, superior quality.
China, in boxes of forty-eight pieces,
Liverpool, Queen, Glass and Stone Ware,
Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Palm Nuts and Almonds,
Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown,
Pepper and Spice,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Pots and Ovans,
Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes.

No credit can or will be given.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, May 22. 16—4w

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, callicoes, bombazetts, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

viz.

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bitts, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogsheads of BROWN SUGAR. 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hogshead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14—tf

Military Pensioners.

FUNDS for the payment of the United States pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand.

April 29.

POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, that there will be no more credit given at the post office for postage account after the last day of this month

All those that are indebted for postage will call and settle the amount on the first of July next, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

Those who wish to keep an account can do so by making deposits in advance.

Richard L. Cook, *P. M.*

June 16th, 1820. 20—3w

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON,

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clift will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820 tf—10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. } 4—6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

To the Benevolent and Humane.

JOHN DZIEKANSKY, a young man from Rosenberg, in the kingdom of Prussia, and a cloth maker by trade, left Amsterdam in August, 1818, on board a vessel bound to North America. His brother, Joseph Dziekansky, now living in Rosenberg, not having received the smallest information of either his arrival, or where he might have settled himself, is extremely anxious to be apprized whether his brother John is yet alive, and in what part of the United States he might be sojourning. He begs, therefore, the aid of the citizens of the United States, should any have a knowledge of said John Dziekansky, or should this advertisement come to the immediate hearing of the person himself, to inform, without delay, the subscriber, living in the city of Washington, where he will hear particulars much to his satisfaction. Any information respecting the above named person will be thankfully received, and a lasting obligation conferred on a much distressed brother.

Frederick Cana.

Printers throughout the United States will please to aid a favouring hand to the above advertisement by giving it a few insertions in their papers. F. C.

Washington City, June 6 19—dp

From the National Intelligencer.

THE INQUISITION.

Every liberal mind, whatever religious tenets it may have adopted, or whatever religious sect it is hereditarily attached to, must rejoice at the destruction of that monstrous engine of fanatical despotism, the Inquisition of Spain. The secrets of this dreadful tribunal will never be fully developed, until the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open; but sufficient has transpired, to make us shudder at the atrocities committed under the sacred name of religion. May its dungeons never again be occupied by the victims of intolerance!

Spain was the first among modern nations that persecuted men for speculative opinions, and Priscillian, bishop of Avila, the first victim. This prelate was wealthy and well-born, and distinguished for his talents: amongst which, eloquence was pre-eminent. This qualification, we may presume, did not operate to lessen the rigor of persecution, as it was a powerful weapon in propagating his opinions. With Priscillian suffered many of his followers, and amongst them Euchrosia, a noble matron of Bordeaux. They were sentenced to death by the emperor Maximus, Anno Domini 385. Three years after, 388, he was driven from his throne and slain, under the sanction of Theodosius. This orthodox prince was emperor of the East, and had, in fifteen years, promulgated fifteen edicts against Arianism, yet, at the solicitation of Justina, (the mother of the youthful emperor Valentinian,) who openly avowed this heresy, he engaged in this war against Maximus. It did not follow, that he embraced her tenets, although he married her daughter, the beautiful princess Galla. It is irrelevant to my subject, to say more on this head than to state, that Theodosius appointed (see Gibbon,) an officer, entitled "Inquisitor of the Faith," a name most deservedly abhorred, yet we are assured the execution of the penal edicts was seldom enforced; and that the pious emperor appeared less inclined to punish than to reclaim. Is it not reasonable to suppose that this appointment laid the foundation for the diabolical institution, whose doors, I trust, are forever prostrate.

In the beginning of the 12th century, Pope innocent III. sent Father Dominic and his followers with orders to excite the Catholic princes and their people to exturpate heretics. Hence they were also called Inquisitors, and this gave birth to the formidable tribunal, the INQUISITION. It was received in Italy and Spain, excepting Naples and the Low Countries. Conrad of Marpurg, the first German Inquisitor, who derived his commission from Gregory the IXth, was sacrificed to the public indignation in his attempts to establish this dread-inspiring office; which gradually spread in Catholic countries, until towards the close of the 14th century, when it was located, in all its rigor and injustice, in Arragon, under the protecting influence and intemperate zeal of Ferdinand and Isabella. There, the spirit of intolerance appeared to be embodied, and the holy office, (what a perversion of terms!) its designated sanctuary.

In 1485, the Inquisition was fully recognized as an ecclesiastical tribunal—equally contrary to the mild spirit of the gospel, and the rights of man. In 1483, Ferdinand had obtained a Papal Bull, authorising a crusade to expel the Moors from Grenada, the only possession they then held in Spain.

During several centuries, the Moors had disputed the right to the soil with the Spaniards; and, during preceding reigns, had endured every degree of misery, in the efforts to expel them. An elegant writer on this subject, says, "Neither the merit of having introduced the fine arts, or abstruse sciences; their knowledge of agriculture, and skill in manufactures; neither the charms of music or poetry; nor the influence of hospitality, valor, or eloquence, the boast of the Arabian conquerors of the West, could plead in their behalf to a bigotted and ignorant people."

During the long period of the wars between the Morescos and Spaniards, historians of the latter say, 3,700 battles were fought. Aggregate numbers are to be taken with caution; and under this impression, Robertson says, "according to the magnificient style," &c.—yet, when Fonseca tells us that 140,000 Moors were banished to Africa, we do not dispute it, as his partiality would rather tempt him to diminish than increase numbers.

The conquest of Grenada was followed by the expulsion, or rather the pillage and banishment of the Jews. Mariana, who certainly would not exaggerate the cruelties committed on this unfortunate race, states the number banished and destroyed, to be 170,000 families, or 800,000 persons! This vast amount takes in the whole number, at different periods, who were [illegible] from the kingdom by the blood-hounds of bigotry and superstition. The Inquisition was not, however, established without strong resistance; for although the Arragonese were no less desirous than Castilians to root out the seeds of error in the Jews, and heresy in the Moors, yet they took arms, and murdered the chief Inquisitor, because their mode of trial was inconsistent with their ideas of liberty.

In 1756, Mecanza wrote a defence of the Inquisition; and, as late as 1788, it was re-printed. He vindicated this diabolical office, on the principle of recrimination; particularizing the persecutions, for conscience-sake, in the reign of Elizabeth of England. He further vindicates the punishment of heretics, by such vile sophistry as follows: "For although the sword of the holy law is sometimes red with the blood of criminals, yet even then it is done with a view to convert many, by the punishment of one." For obvious reasons, this fanatical writer passes over in silence the days of faggot, exile, and proscription, in the preceding reign; for "bloody Queen Mary's" husband was a Spaniard and a Catholic. Yet would I not be considered to say that a persecuting spirit belongs exclusively to this sect. Alas! no! Were I to be so illiberal, the annals of history would refute me.

On the 24th of August, 1572, the Hugonots were massacred in Paris, under the auspices of that demon, in female form, Catharine de Medicis, who ruled France under the nominal reigns of her sons, Francis 2d, Charles 9th, and Henry 3d. The 24th of August, 1662, in England, was the day limited for the non-conformists to come in. In France, 70,000 persons suffered under religious persecution, in eight years! And there, the national church was Catholic. In England, it was Protestant, and in the reign of Charles the 2d, 8,000 persons died in prison; 2,000 pious, orthodox ministers were ejected from their livings, and in the whole, 60,000 persons suffered under the act of uniformity, and were pillaged of 14,000,000 of property! Time would fail, were I to proceed in this dread catalogue. Perhaps Ireland, in Charles the First's reign, and France, in that of Louis the 14th, exhibit as shocking scenes as any recited.

The Crusades, in their eight different divisions, from 1096 to 1270, I forbear to dwell upon, as they embrace too many important points to be abbreviated within the limits of a single essay.

The Inquisition still, however, stands pre-eminent in cruelty; and, for nearly a century after Ferdinand and Isabella had made it the instrument of their cruelty, it continued to exercise its abominable privileges, by acts of faith, the horrors of which nature shrinks from thinking of. It is difficult to believe that the feelings of humanity, implanted by Almighty God in our breasts, could so far be deadened, that incredible numbers were drawn from different parts of the kingdom, on the celebration of the *Auto da fe;* not the base and vulgar only, but the noble and honorable, nay, (in 1680,) royalty itself sanctioned by its presence these violations of every just and humane principle. Can it be credited that females also, of delicate habits and manners, with pious eagerness attended these scenes of death—death in its most painful and horrid form!

In 1770, a royal mandate was issued restricting the jurisdiction of the holy office to heresy and apostacy. Before this period, the slightest pretence was sufficient to drag persons, without respect to age or sex, into imprenetrable dungeons. There the eye of kindness never beamed; the ear of pity never listened; the voice of compassion never sounded! There, light nor hope ever entered! Can we cease to rejoice that this Hydra of cruelty, this weapon of intolerance, this instrument of despotism, has fallen! May it never be revived!

Learned men assert that "no term in the ancient languages is to be found to express an infidel, as contra-distinguished to faithful: no creed by which the canon of orthodoxy was settled; no such duty inculcated as the suppression of heresy: no court established to prevent schism."—These refinements in persecution were imposed in later time—can we say in more enlightened ages?

The word heresy signifies sect or choice, and in its earliest acceptation, did not convey any reproach. Heretic is a general name for such persons as inculcate doctrines contrary to the established faith. Happy Americans! ye can "worship God in the manner and seasons most agreeable to the dictates of conscience," and can "enjoy the free exercise of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference," and "no man can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister, contrary to the dictates of conscience." And these important privileges are guaranteed by constitutional provisions in eve-

ry state in the Union. Christian unity, then, may here exist, independent of sectarian differences. In Spain, in America, in every nation on earth, may truth shed its enlightening beams on the minds of men, and influence them to judge with candor, and view with indulgence all who differ from them in religious opinion! "Religion is a plant of such delicate growth, that force cannot make it flourish, nor can it bring forth fruit of acceptance with God, or of value to men, unless it spring up freely in a sincere and honest heart." Away, then, with inquisitorial powers, test acts, and disqualifying ordinances. "Revelation is a matter of fact, firmly established on proofs that all the efforts of infidelity cannot shake. Mere opinions avail nothing to the operation of it on the hearts of mankind." Persecution may make men conform, but it cannot convince. PHILO VERITAS.

ARKANSAS.

Extract of a letter from Arkansas to the editor of the New-York Columbian.

"The country here is represented to be very fertile. The upper parts of the territory produce excellent wheat, rye, corn, sweat potatoes, cotton, tobacco, &c. The prices of bread stuffs are as high here as at New Orleans, and generally higher; and, indeed, the farmers get whatever they choose to ask. We have however, but three or four farmers, and even they would hardly bear that title in the state of N. York. They sow and plant it is true: but give themselves little concern about the crop till harvest. This is one of the finest countries in the world for raising stock; and yet we have at present, neither butter, milk, nor cheese. There are two or three persons in this neighbourhood who have large herds of cattle, and in the summer milk one hundred cows; yet they do not make as much butter and cheese as one good farmer on Long Island would from 8 or 10. This is altogether owing to their mismanagement. They let their cows go into the prairies and canebrakes, and do not attend to bringing them up and milking them regular.

The natives of this place are French, Creole, Spanish, Indian, and a mixture of the whole. There are a number of families from the United States, but they partake more or less of the character of the natives. They are very correct and honest in their dealings, and never have lawsuits. There are very few who can read and write! When a dispute arises between two Frenchmen, they refer it to some of their oracles, and both abide by his decision. The greater part of the rogues, I am sorry to say, are Americans from the states, who have heretofore been connected with gangs of counterfeiters, &c. Some of them have acquired a little property by their professions and are now become honest and respectable citizens. Gaming and dancing are the principal amusements of the country.

The town is situated on the north side of the Arkansas, a beautiful river, and navigable for several hundred miles in a middling state of water to the Mississippi and only 18 or 20 by land. It is about 500 miles the way the path runs, to St. Louis. We have but few carpenters, one brick maker and no masons — There will be a great many new buildings this season, if mechanics can be obtained. I do not think that there is a better opening in the United States for carpenters, masons, and farmers, than this territory presents. The country is said to be unhealthy, but I believe most of the sickness is brought on by unnecessary exposure, or intemperance.

THE OHIO.

An obliging correspondent has communicated to us the following curious information respecting the origin of the name OHIO. *Salem Gaz.*

As one of the finest ships in our navy bears the name of OHIO, it may be gratifying to some of our gallant officers to know the definition of the word. During my travels through that state, a few years since, I became acquainted with some of its earliest settlers, men of good information, who gave me the following history or origin of the word Ohio. This noble river, from which the state derives its name, was formerly settled on its banks by several warlike tribes of Indians, who were very numerous, and almost always at variance with each other; consequently nearly all their battles were fought in canoes on the river; and owing to the immense slaughter so repeatedly made, they gave it the name of Ohio, which signifies the war river; or, as some of the chiefs explain it, the bloody river; and others the stream of war. This is the tradition handed down by the chiefs to its first settlers, and is as given to me by them; and if correct, the Ohio bears the only warlike name of any state in the Union. If this explanation is deemed of any consequence, by giving it publicity you will oblige A FRIEND TO THE NAVY.

HORRORS OF PIRACY.

It will be recollected by many of our readers, (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser of June 21,) that during the late war with England, the pilot boat Patriot was despatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. Allston, lady of the then governor of South Carolina, and daughter of col. Burr, formerly vice president of the U. States. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. Timothy Greene, esq. of this city, an intimate friend of governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the voyage. From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston, no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any one on board. It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruizer, but after a lapse of time, that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favourable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrid tale had been buried with the wretches who told it.

A gentleman recently from New-Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the pirates, lately sentenced to suffer death at New-Orleans, confessed, that they composed part of the crew of the above pilot boat Patriot! that after being at sea two or three days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundered the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate, belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down, with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible crime.

SHEFFIELD TRADE.

In the English newspaper, the Sheffield Mercury, of the 22d April, there is a well written article on the Sheffield trade, which contains the following paragraph:

"America has long been one of the most important and valuable markets for our wares; but, in consequence of their commerce being frequently interrupted, together with the misunderstanding and ruptures that have taken place between that country and this, has gradually weakened our interest with the Americans, and prompted them to turn their attention to manufactures, but with what success I am not prepared to say, though it is evident they are purchasing large quantities of steel, ready prepared for the hammer. And it is not too much to presume, that more steel has been exported to America, within the last four or five years, from this town and neighbourhood, than has been worked up in our own manufactures in the same period, which is engendering an evil much to be regretted, and accounts for the decline in the American markets. But, in all probability, the evil will not stop here; as it is very obvious, that, as they have occasion for such large quantities of steel, they have artisans to work it up; and, if successful, they will not long resort to England for that material but will make it themselves; and this is more probable, as the American government are about to pass some very restrictive laws, which, if put in force, will almost amount to a complete prohibition. Thus we have been preparing the way to our own ruin, by furnishing them with the only article that would have kept them in a state of dependence on this country for hardware."

FREE TRADE.

The chamber of commerce and manufactures of the city of Edinburgh have presented a petition to the house of commons against the prohibitory system adopted by Great Britain. They state:

"That the system, so long persevered in, of laying heavy duties on imports from foreign countries, tends directly to lessen the demand in those countries for the produce of the industry of our own nation.

"That the doctrine maintained by many statesmen, that, in order to accumulate wealth by trade, a nation must export more than it imports, is erroneous.

"That upon this erroneous doctrine is founded the present commercial policy of this country.

"That it appears to your petitioners, that the sure way to increase foreign commerce is to encourage the industry of other nations with whom we trade; or, in other words, to enable them to become our customers.

"That, to the end, we should admit, on low terms, the raw produce of other countries, and such articles of commerce as we are precluded from producing by climate or other circumstances.

"That your petitioners consider that the high duties on Baltic wood and iron, or wine and more par[illegible] French wines, on raw silk, and on many other articles of trade, the produce of foreign countries, have, directly, or indirectly, lessened the demand in those countries for the productions of the realm; for, by checking the industry of those foreign nations, we disable them from being our customers, and we hold out an example to their governments to lay on heavy duties on the manufactures and other exports from the country.

"That it appears to your petitioners, that this system of restrictive commerce has been followed since the peace, by the government of almost every nation with which we trade, in strict conformity with the system adopted by Great Britain.

"That, whatever may be the perseverance of other nations in this system, the British government should begin a more wise commercial policy, without regard to reciprocity of benefit between us and any particular nation, because, by encouraging an increased import from one nation, we are certain of gaining an increased export directly to that nation, or intermediately to some other nation.

"That it appears to your petitioners, that such a liberal system of commercial policy, which is thus humbly submitted to the consideration of the honorable house, would produce a greater revenue, from the increased quantity of imports, although subject only to low duties; and at the same time would promote national industry, as a consequence of a proportional increase of exports."

There is so much plausibility in these succinct but pregnant statements, that we ought to weigh well before we abandon the principles on which they are founded. It is really singular, that, just as the practical men of London and Edinburgh are about abandoning the restrictive system, we should fall into it. Why is this?—Let us *look well before we leap.* [*Compiler.*

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, June 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 15th May, and a Lloyd's List of the 12th. The Commercial Advertiser give the following summary and extracts. The ship brought but 15 letters, only 7 or 8 of which were for this city.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser, states, that the proceedings of the New Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character.

The first question which has tested the strength of the parties, was on the droits of the crown. Mr. Brougham was the leader in the debate, on the part of the opposition, and Mr. Canning on that of the ministry. The question was on placing the admiralty droits at the disposal of parliament. The votes stood on the side of the ministers, 273—on the opposition side of the house 155—giving the former a majority of 118.

The health of lord Castlereagh does not permit him to attend to his parliamentary duties; but it it said Mr. Canning supplies his place with great tallent, and as a brilliant debator, stands perhaps unrivalled in that assembly.

In the provisions for the civil list, the Queen, it is said, has been wholly lost sight of. The London Globe states, positively, that her majesty *will not* return to England.

Mr. Baring has become the advocate of a free system of trade, and has brought the subject up in parliament.

On Tuesday 9th Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a secret committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alledged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation by prosecuting Edwards for high treason at his own expense; and for the observations made by ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the inquiry will be stifled by a *noli prosiqui.*

On the same evening, sir James MacIntosh, moved for a committee on the criminal laws; and on Thursday night Mr. Maberly called the attention of ministers to the financial circumstances of the country; with a view, as it appeared, of suggesting a commutation of the whole body of the assessed taxes, for a property tax to the amount of ten millions. The chancellor of the exchequer declined giving any pledge as to the course which he would pursue; but from the terms of his reply, there is reason to hope that some such permanent and comprehensive measure of rational finance may be substituted, for the desultory system of heterogeneous imposts, so long and so unsuccessfully pursued.

In the house of lords on the 13th the marquis of Lansdown moved that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that his majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the house, of all salaries, pensions and allowances, which have been made to foreign ministers within the last ten years.—The motion was carried in the affirmative without any observations.

This paper contains Paris dates from the 8th to the 11th. Fresh difficulties appear to have spung up. At Lyons, serious symptoms of disloyalty have appeared, and the troops refused to act against the people. Paris is very gloomy, and the royal family are evidently alarmed. The duke d'Angouleme has been openly insulted in his tour to the south; and an officer, bearing the written pass word from the palace of Monsieur to the barracks of the *guard de corps*, was attacked on Wednesday night, by three assassins, desperately wounded and deprived of the paper.—His loss, however, being instantly made known by him, the pass word was changed.

Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been detected and defeated. Information of the plot was received, and a man named Graviers late a captain of the 5th regt. of Lancers, of Bonaparte's guard, was arrested in the act of setting fire to the materials for an explosion under the windows of the duchess de Berri's apartments. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplice of Gravier in the attempt. In the house of one of them were found fifteen artificial fire-works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of duchess of Berri.

London, May 13.

The Gazette of Tuesday evening contains a proclamation by his majesty, dated 6th inst. announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of the coronation, on the 1st day of August next, and further notifying, that he has appointed a commission, under the Great Seal, authorising his royal brothers, the duke of Gloucester, the archbishop of Canterbury, prince Leopold, the lord chancellor, the ministers of the crown, and the grand officers of state, the vice-chancellor, the master of the rolls, the chief baron of the exchequer, the lord chief justice clerk, &c., or any five or more of them, to meet at the Painted chamber in the palace at Westminster, on the 18th inst. and from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of hearing and determining such claims as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of sundry manors, lands and other hereditaments, to perform divers services at the time of the coronation.

On Wednesday last, there was another affray at Oldham between a few of the military and several of the inhabitants, in which five of the latter were wounded.

New York, June 26.

The following communication on the subject of Spanish affairs, was received from a passenger on board of the brig Eunice, arrived at Quarantine on Saturday morning.

"We left Gibraltar 17th May, up to which period the political affairs of Spain remained in an undisturbed and tranquil state, and which was supposed would continue till the meeting of the Cortes, (the beginning of July); that period was loooked for with much interest and anxiety, as the commencement of a new state of things, to the thorough destruction of the old system. Nothing had transpired from which a conclusion can been drawn as to the course to be pursued towards their transatlantic possessions. I was generally believed, however, that the Cortes will make a merit of necessity, and that the most liberal policy will be adopted. This course, it was believed, would meet with great opposition, as they have not yet ceased making a distinction between the two exertions for a change of government: That of Spain being called "La Santa insurrection de Espagnia," whilst that of South America is termed "La Criminal insurrection de America."

The king continues to pursue a course calculated to meet the wishes of the people under the new government. By him Quiroga and Riego are named, among other conspicuous leaders in the revolution, with great distinction, but as yet decline his majesty's favors, and great jealousy and suspicions exist.

General Freyres, who is charged with being the author of the dreadful massacre at Cadiz, is in prison there, and is to be judged by the Cortes. The soldiers, it was said, were to suffer quintar, i. e. every fifth man to be shot.

The last accounts from the United States squadron in the Mediterranean were, that they had left Mahon on a cruize; they were all expected at Gibraltar about 20th May, to wait the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, who was daily expected from America.

Market for American produce a Gibraltar very dull. Flour plenty, and sales making *a* 5 dollars. Beer dull at 10 dollars, and pork 13 *a* 14 dollars—Colonial produce also at reduced prices.

From the Spanish Maine.

Charleston, June 19.

His B. M. sloop of war Wasp, capt. Carter, from Jamaica and Havana, bound to England, with despatches, touched off our bar on Saturday and sailed again yesterday.

We have conversed with some of her officers, who came up to town, and learn, that two days previous to her leaving Kingston, (29th May,) a vessel arrived in a short passage from Carthagena, bringing authenticated accounts that the Patriot army of general Montilla, from Rio de la Hacha, had formed a junction with that of general Urdanetta; and that both these, besides some small detachments, had united with the army under Bolivar in Caraccas. The forces thus concentrated, were marching upon Carthagena and St. Martha at the same time, in the form of a half circle. Carthagena was in a distressed state; no provisions in the place and no money. Manga, in the rear of it, had been taken by the Patriots. The Vice Roy, accompanied by col. Santa Cruz and his staff officers, had already fled in a vessel for St. Jago de Cuba, carrying with him two hundred thousand dollars in specie. There was no doubt but that St. Martha would have shortly fallen into the possession of the Patriots, as the harbour was closely blockaded by the squadron of admiral Brion, of 13 sail, which was provisioned for six months, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.

SOMNABULISM.

A dreadful event took place lately in the street, Marcous-Sorbonne, in Paris; Madame D——, a person of large property, had been for a considerable time subject to somnambulism. One night, when her husband who slept in the same apartment, was in profound sleep, she arose, and threw herself out of a window of the second floor. The unfortunate lady, not having been killed by the fall, sent forth groans which attracted her porter, but he, not recognizing her, as she was so much disfigured, raised her up, and, out of humanity, carried her to the Hotel de Dieu.—The next morning, about seven o'clock, M. de A——, not seeing his wife in her apartment, enquired if she had already gone out. The servant ran to inform the porter, across whose mind the truth then flashed. The husband repaired to the Hotel de Dieu, and had his unfortunate and mutilated wife removed home, where she died about ten o'clock in great agonies.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 5.

On Monday last, Samuel Hancock was elected a Commissioner for the town of Hillsborough, in place of Thomas Clancy, Esq. resigned.

FIRES.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th ult. a desolating fire broke out in the city of Troy, which laid in ruins one third of that flourishing city. One hundred and twenty buildings, including the Farmers' Bank, were destroyed, among which are some of the best buildings, and a great portion of the largest and most substantial fire-proof stores and store houses. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars.

On the morning the 22d ult. a fire broke out in New York, in a distillery in the rear of a lot in Broadway, between White and Walker streets. The buildings in the vicinity being principally wood, the flames soon attained a height which rendered the efforts of the firemen for a time unavailing; nor were their progress stayed until upwards of twenty building were consumed.

On Saturday morning the 10th ult. a fire broke out in Pittsburg, Pa. in a distillery belonging to Francis Bailey, in Front, between Market and Wood streets. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before it could be checked five houses, together with the distillery and four or five back buildings were entirely consumed. Mr. Bailey's loss was between 7 and 8000 dollars.

In Philadelphia Selah Cole, William Greer and William Chaplin, have been convicted for issuing counterfeit money; the two first were sentenced to seven, and the last to four years imprisonment at hard labour in the state prison.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

In the last Raleigh Register I find an article over the signature of "A Stockholder," purporting to be an answer to a piece written by Archibald Harolson, which first made its appearance in the Hillsborough Recorder of the 26th of April. It may perhaps justly be said, that Mr. Harolson has too deeply shaded his picture; but his piece, nevertheless, contains many undeniable truths, and none of his positions seem to be fairly controverted by the Stockholder.

The most prominent cause of our distresses, as allowed by all parties, and as set forth by Mr. Harolson, is the extent to which an unwarrantable spirit of speculation has pervaded every class of the community; and in encouraging this mania has been the great error of the banks. An answer to this charge the Stockholder has entirely evaded. He has charged Mr. Harolson with misre-

presentating the conduct of the bank directors; but throughout his piece I can find no such "palpable misrepresentation" as in the first article of the charges as exhibited by the Stockholder.

The Stockholder says: "The banks are charged with holding out temptations to the people to borrow money, which led them into unprofitable speculation;" and answers, that "when the banks first commenced business, it was neither more nor less than a fair opportunity offered, to all who stood in need of money, of obtaining it at the legal interest of six per cent., instead of going to money-shavers as formerly"—that "neither the directors, nor any agent of theirs, ever solicited any man to borrow money. All applications were voluntary."

Mr. Harolson says: "The banks of our state, during the mania of speculation, to which I have before adverted as having infested all classes of the community, made indiscriminate discounts on all paper properly secured. The country in a short time was flooded with paper; and for the execution of any plan, or scheme, or project, which the most speculative fancy could devise, funds were easily accessible."

The Stockholder does not give an answer to the charge, even as stated by himself. Temptation does not alone consist in *soliciting;* we have other faculties through which temptation can be administered to us with as much facility as through the sense of hearing. To apply his answer to the charge as put forth by Mr. Harolson, and it has no bearing at all. It was the facility with which money was obtained of the bank *when asked for*, which has occasioned this mischief. And that the banks have far over-traded themselves as individuals, is manifest, inasmuch as they have been for so long a time curtailing their discounts, and are not yet able to commence specie payments. It is this that has been the principal cause of the distress now generally prevailing. And intimately connected with this part of the subject is a more heinous charge, and one with the Stockholder has entirely overlooked. Mr. Harolson has intimated, that the stockholders, or other favoured persons, have been furnished with loan to enable them to purchase the farm or other property of a less fortunate individual; and thus putting in force a great engine of aristocracy for the purpose of raising the fortunes of a few upon the ruin of the great class of the community. An answer to these two great items in Mr. Harolson's piece is due to the public, and should have excited in a reply particular attention; but I fear these charges have too good a foundation—that to answer them satisfactorily will require more ingenuity than our Stockholder is possessed of.

The next charge, viz. lending money to farmers instead of confining their loans to commercial men, I shall not dwell upon; it was only giving a wider scope to the mischief. It was, as our Stockholder says, of little difference whether a farmer wished to add farm to farm, the merchant ship to ship, or the mechanic to rear an establishment too mighty for his control.

The third charge has been somewhat more satisfactorily answered. But if the banks have been prodigal in loaning money, they should use the more caution in collecting it in—a caution which will admit of no general rule. The circumstance of each particular case requires particular consideration. In no case should a man be compelled to sacrifice his property for a debt due the bank, when with that property he can give the bank ample security. The ability to lend should have been considered when the loan was made. But in this respect banks, like individuals, hurried on blindfolded, nor knew not where to stop. If the object of the bank directors had been from the outset to put the whole property of the country into the hands of a few favoured individuals, they could not have fashioned circumstances more favourable to their views. Jealousy is awakened, the eyes of the people are upon them, and in the conduct of this business they have a task exceedingly difficult.

The fourth charge, relating to the statement of the affairs of the banks, I shall pass over. To treat of this, information necessary which is not in my possession.

In fifth place, the banks are charged with wantonly refusing to discount notes for the relief of the people. To this charge, the Stockholder has made no specific reply; but from what he says upon other points we are left to infer, that the banks are not in a condition to loan money. If this is the case perhaps no blame attaches. It is only when favouritism prevails that danger is to be apprehended. It is the interest of the banks to loan out as much money as they can, consistently with the safety of the institution. As to *whom* it is loaned, is of vital importance to the liberties of the people. Upon the directors will have virtue sufficient to prevent the consequences which might flow from an abuse of this power. If in all cases they lend to individuals to prevent a sacrifice of their property, rather than to a few greedy speculators who would wish to add the possessions of their neighbour to their already large estates, they may save themselves from disgrace and their country from ruin.

As to the sixth article, respecting the policy of resuming specie payments, the directors ought certainly to be excused for using "every prudent," if not "every practicable mean to attain this desirable end."

The call upon the directors to advise the stockholders to surrender their charters, I shall not interfere with. It is useless to advise people against their own interest; and when they find their charters are a loss to them, they will doubtless surrender them of their own accord.

It is to be regretted that the Stockholder should have thought proper to add to his piece a personal attack upon Mr. Harolson. It is totally unconnected with the subject. It is not the motive which urged the writer to come forward, but the truth or falsehood of the charges he exhibits, which is now to be discussed. To have been silent on that head would have comported more with his trust as a director, his dignity as a gentleman, and his duty as a christian.

When I first beheld the article in the Raleigh Register I pleased myself with the hope that some new light would show itself; but on perusing the piece, I find the writer so softly touches the subject, and skims so lightly over the surface, that he appears fearful of stirring up the dregs that lie concealed at the bottom.

In hastening to a conclusion I would have it understood that I do not charge the directors of our banks with having corruptly or wilfully abused their trusts; but they are not exempt from the fallibility of human nature, and few men can entirely divest themselves of partialities. In this, as in all human institutions, the good that was intended is liable to be converted into evil; and the extent of the evil resulting from banking operations is an inquiry interesting to the public. It is not with a view of representing the banks as nuisances, that I have entered upon the subject; but in order to draw forth a more cogent reply, that a question in which all are so intimately connected may be better understood.

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(2)

YADKIN NAVIGATION.

Contracts have been made with col. John Martin and major Meredith Thurman, for improving the navigation of the river Yadkin, from the town of Wilkesborough to the head of the Bean shoals, in Surry county; and with Messrs. John Hixon and Hiram Jennings, for improving the navigation of said river from the head of Bean shoals to Bruner's ford, near the mouth of Abbot's creek, and from the foot of the Gunsmith shoals, near the mouth of Uhara river to the South Carolina line.

Mr. Jennings commenced the work at the Bean shoals in 1819. At this place the river has broken through the Brushy mountains, and it became necessary, from the fall in the river and the rocks in its bed, to cut a canal. Mr. Jennings has made a canal about a mile in length, and executed it in a style highly approved of by the civil engineer of the state. It has been a work of serious difficulty, it having been necessary to support one side of the canal along a line of about 1200 feet by a stone wall, sixteen feet in height. The obstructions at the Bean shoals are four miles in length, and are by far the most serious of any between Wilkesborough and the mouth of Abbot's creek.

Mr. Hixon commenced work near the South Carolina line, and has made a canal to pass the falls at that place, about a mile and a quarter in length. The civil engineer of the state has not, as yet, had an opportunity of examining this work; he will do so during the summer, and the directors hope he will approve of the manner in which this work has been executed.

During the last summer, the civil engineer examined the river from Wilkesborough to the mouth of the Uharee; and gave instructions to Messrs. Martin and Thurman, as to the execution of the work for which he contracted. These gentlemen have commenced their work in the county of Wilkes; and it is intended to improve the navigation of the river through that county from Wilkesborough, and through Surry to the head of Bean Shoals, by sluicing. If the present season should be favorable for such work, it is expected that much sluicing will be done by these gentlemen before the setting in of cold weather: and also by Messrs. Hixon and Jennings. *Raleigh Reg.*

Philadelphia, June 22.

Much stir was occasioned last evening, by a discovery indicating a plot to rob the Philadelphia Bank. This bank has been once robbed, (about four years since) by a fellow who conceived the design, and put it in execution, of getting into the vault, from the culvert under the street:—at that time he entered the sewer in Market street, and groped his way about two hundred yards, until he came opposite the vault. We have collected the following circumstances relative to the present attempt. Monday, after night-fall, a person was seen to enter the sewer in Hudson's alley; and as the fellow who before had committed the robbery had been recently released from the Penitentiary, the circumstance excited alarm. Tuesday morning, guards were placed at all the outlets of the common sewers, and a search was set on foot. In the afternoon, the persons employed to ransack the sewers, discovered mining tools, consisting of a crow-bar, a mattock, and a shovel; an umbrella handle containing a dirk, and a small batteau, that had been carried in from the river; a bottle of spirits, a great coat, some oil, &c. Guards were still kept at the outlets last night, as it was supposed the robbers might be somewhere concealed in the subterraneous passages. It was rumoured that the witness to a person entering the sewer, identified him with Robinson, the robber above alluded to. The batteau of course was concealed for the purpose of transporting the contents of the vault of the bank: and, perhaps, firstly to carry away the dirt. [*Union.*

Accident.—A Congaree Boat, loaded chiefly with stone lime, caught fire on the night of the 15th inst. in Dewees' Inlet, in consequence of the salt water reaching the lime. Before the fire could be subdued, it had approached two kegs of gunpowder on board, and blew up the boat. A Negro Woman and Child were blown into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, the latter was drowned. Property to the amount of three thousand dollars, belonging to the Board of Public Works, was destroyed, together with other freight.

Ch. So. Pat. 19th ult.

Savannah, June 17, 1820.

A few days since, a negro fellow, named George, was tried by the Judges of the Inferior Court for this county, and found guilty of attempting a rape on a white girl and was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th instant.

From a passenger in the schooner *Mary Ann*, arrived at Charleston from Havana, we learn, that on the 12th inst. all the American citizens confined in the Moro Castle, who had been captured on board Patriot vessels, were set at liberty by the government. The number was 28.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Editor of the Western Herald of Steubenville, Ohio, was a few weeks since delivered of three living children, two boys and one girl, who are all likely to do well!!!

The journal published by the Rev. Daniel Coker, says the Baltimore Chronicle, gives a very favorable specimen of the future civilization of the African race. A settlement, under the benevolent auspices of the Colonization Society, has already taken place, and the most cheering anticipations are formed of the result. Works of so much magnitude cannot be expected to be accomplished in a day. Ethiopia, we do believe, is destined, hereafter, "to stretch forth her hands," but, the beams of Christian light will be gradual and progressive.

ARMS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

The legislature of our robust eastern sister Maine, are busily engaged organizing the new government and proceed with great harmony and unanimity. The following is a description of the seal and arms of the state adopted on Friday last.

"A SHIELD, argent, charged with a PINE TREE; MOOSE DEER at the foot of it, recumbent. Supporters; on dexter side, an HUSBANDMAN, resting on a scythe; an sinister side, a SEAMAN resting on an anchor. In the fore ground, representing land & sea and under the Shield the name of the state, in large Roman capitals, to wit: MAINE. The whole surrounded by a Crest, the NORTH STAR. The motto in a label interposed between the Shield and Crest in small Roman Capitals, viz—DIRIGO"—*I guide. or I direct.*

A committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of salaries of the governor and other state officers, reported on Saturday, and recommended fixing that of the governor, at $1500; attorney general at 1000; adjutant general, secretaries of the treasury and state, 900 each, the chief justice, 1800, and associate justices 1500 each. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Manufactures.—The Rhode Island American informs us, that the manufactories of that state are exhibiting considerable activity. It is satisfactory to hear it. We have no doubt that the causes which have, very correctly, been assigned by the editor of the American, for this activity, will continue to operate more and more favorably on the manufacturing industry of the country. These causes he states to be the following:—

"1st. The decrease in the amount of importations, probably less by three fourths than during the last year. This, of course, increases the demand for American fabrics, and reduces the price of the raw material, in consequence of the diminished demand for it in Europe. 2d. The degree of skill acquired, which enables the manufacturer to make better goods, and, added to the increased perfection of machinery, and of other parts of the system, also enables him to afford them cheaper. 3d. The increasing disposition to patronize American fabrics, necessarily resulting from the preceding causes."

When manufactures derive encouragement from such causes, they will take deeper root, and their condition will be abundantly more prosperous and permanent than when forced into a sickly precocity by the stimulus of bounties and premiums. It delights us to see them springing up thus naturally, in their proper soil, and promising, when arrived at maturity, to afford all the advantages which have been sanguinely anticipated from a present additional encouragement of them. *Nat. Intel.*

The Eastern papers inform us, that the SEA SERPENT has again made his appearanc. This mighty monster of the deep sets alike at defiance the *Yankee fishermen* and their *harpoons*, and appears determined to convince scepticism itself, that he is the monarch of the deep. The adventurous captain Rich may yet have an opportunity to redeem his character; and should he make another cruize in quest of His *Snakeship*, we hope he will return with a *richer* prize that a *Horse Mackerel!*

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by David Allison, esq. Mr. *William Ringstaff* to Miss *Martha Hill*, daughter of Eli Hill, all of this county.

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(3)

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

WM. D. RAY.

Orange county, July 4.

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register requested to insert the above three times, forward his account to this office. W. D. R.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1820.

A.
Mrs. Anna Ashe,
James B. Andrews,
Joseph Armstrong,
Frederick Avery.

B.
Mr. Bruce, jr.
Sarah Bell,
Dr R. E. Brodnax,
William Balding,
George E. Badger, 3
Mrs. Frances Barton,
Absalom Butler,
Levi Braxton,
Jacob Bledsoe,
Edward Boswell,
Priscilla Bradley,
William Brucken.

C.
Samuel Childs, 2.
J. F. Cate,
John Chandler,
Robert Cazort,
John Campbell, 2.
Mary Crabtree,
James Cowan,
James A. Cragg,
Calvin Clark, 2.
Nancy Carroll,
Benjamin Cates,
Anderson Clement,
Bolling Cox,
John Caldwell,
Reuben Carden,
John Cuming,
Archibald Crabtree,
Duncan Cameron, 2.
John & Wm. Carter, Clerk of county court,
Robert Cate.

D.
Wm. L. Durham, 3.
James Dickie,
Anna Debrulen,
Joseph Dickson,
Wm. H. Dickson,
Henry Dickson,
John Dunnagan,
Reddick Dishong.

E.
Elizabeth Estis,
Ira Ellis,
Burrows Eastray.

F.
James Freeland,
William Faucett,
Mrs. Mary Foust,
Edward Faucett,
Richard Freeman.
John Forest,
Waughn & Findley,
John Farror.

G.
James Gillim,
Elijah Graves,
Leonard Gale,
John P. Gale,
Boston Graves.

H.
James Hunter, 3.
Miss Lydia Hogg,
Joseph Hillyard,
Thomas Horner,
John H. Hill,
Anthony Horton,
Mary Harris,
Thomas W. Holden,
Benjamin Hester,
William Hanna,
Nathaniel Harris,
Charles Hollon,
Abel Horn,
Catters Hayden,
Thomas Hardeman,
Calvin Hatch,
Hardy Hurdle,
William Holt.

J.
Willy Jones,
The Jailor,
Harriot Joiner.

K.
Addison Kelly, 2.
William Kirkland.

L.
Mary G. Lowrie,
John Long,
James Latta,
Capt. T. Loring, 2.
Harry Laws,
Abraham Laws,
Elizabeth Lackey,
Windfield Lewis,
James Lapslie.

M.
Messrs. Millers & Howel
Willie P. Mangum, 11.
F. M'Kinnia,
Levi M'Collom,
Andrew M'Broom,
William M'Kee,
Robert M'Cullough,
James Mabin,
Matthew M'Cawly,
Mary M'Collom,
Mrs. M'Cawly,
Henry Mulhollon,
Hugh Mulhollon,
James Murdock,
David Mitchill,
Asahel Moore,
Isaas Matkins,
A. D. Murphy, 3.

N.
Nancy Newton.

O.
Barnabas O'Farrell,
Robert Ogden.

P.
Samuel Paisley,
R. M. Pearson,
Samuel Piper.

R.
William Ringstaff, 2.
William Roan,
Willis Rears,
James Ragins,
David Ray,
James Rainny,
Dilly Rite,
John Robards,
Charles Rountree,
Sarah Rigs,
Dr. M. J. Derossett, 2.
Jacob Rily,
James H. Rogers.

S.
Lyman Smith, 2.
Wm. A. Sharp & Co.
Robert Strange,
Palsey Stephens.

T.
James Thompson,
Landin Tuder,
Eliza Turner,
Joseph Thompson,
Josiah Turner, 4.
William Taylor,
Mary Taylor,
Enoch Thompson,
Robt. & W Thompson,
John Taylor, 3.
Henry Thompson,
William Trice.

U.
John Ulmstead.

W.
William Woods,
Francis A. Ward,
Robert Wayne,
Walter Woods,
Mary Worthom,
Joseph White,
Thomas Williams,
Mrs. Wilson,
John Wilson,
Caleb Wilson,
Harrison Warren,
James Wilson,
John T. West,
Patrick H Winsto
Thomas Wilson,
William Wade.

R. L. COOK, *P. M.*

Hillsborough, July 1. 22—

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscriber being about to publish a paper at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, to be called

"*The Herald of the Valley,*"

requests his brother editors generally to exchange with him, and those in particular who exchanged with him when he published the Virginia Reformer and Herald of the Valley, Winchester, Va. he would take it as a favour if they would send on their papers immediately.

☞ He also wishes to employ a Journeyman who can work at both case and press.

*** Editors generally are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Joseph F. Caldwell.

June 22. 22—tf

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

June 7. 18—6w

LOST,

A FEW days ago, on my way from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, a gold watch key. Information respecting it will be thankfully received.

William J. Craig.

Chapel Hill, June 23. 21—

A Taylor wanted.

A PERON of the above profession, well acquainted with his business, might do well at this place. Heretofore a very good business has been done here, but at present no business of the kind is carried on in less than ten miles from this place.

Leasburg, 20th June, 1820. 21—3w

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
correctly executed at the office
Hillsborough Recorder.

From the Gallia Gazette.

"DREADFUL HARD TIMES!"

Yesterday I walk'd down
To that part of the town,
Where people collect at the sign of the Tun
To discuss and debate
The great matters of state,
And show how the things that go wrong should be done.

There was ragged Sam Kent,
Who is not worth a cent,
There was idle Dick Lawless, and noisy Jack Grimes,
And swaggering Jim Bell,
Who has nothing to sell,
All cursing the banks, and these dreadful hard times.

There was old daddy Slop,
Who has lost his last crop,
By neglecting to mend up some gaps in his fence;
There was shabby Ned Thorn,
Who had planted his corn,
But never put hoe no nor plough to it since:
There was dashing Bill Sutton,
With a fine dandy coat on,
Who was ne'er out of debt nor was worth twenty dimes,
They too join'd the throng,
And still kept up the song,
A curse on the banks and these dreadful hard times.

Next came in Dick Short
Who was summon'd to court,
For some hundreds of half pints of whiskey and rum,
He had brought the last sack
Of his grain on his back,
Though his children were crying with hunger at home;

Here, landlord, said Short,
Come bring me a quart,
I must treat these my friends sir, and merry Jack Grimes;
I've the corn sir to pay,
There 's no booking to day—
Then he fell to cursing the banks and hard times.

Next came in Tom Sargeant,
Who lately turned merchant,
And bought a full store, I can scarcely tell how;
But this much I know,
About twelve month ago,
That the constable sold at the post his last cow—

But Tom dash'd away,
Spending hundreds each day,
Till the merchants brought suits for their dry goods and wines;
So Tom joined the throng,
And assisted the song,
With a curse on these banks and these dreadful hard times.

Next appear'd Madam Pride,
(And a beau at her side,)
With her silks spread with lace, quite down to her tail;
Her husband that day,
Unable to pay
For the dresses she then wore, had been locked up in jail;

She turn'd to the throng,
As she tripp'd it along,
And she hop'd that the merchants would swing for such crimes,
As to make people pay
Their old debts in this way;
And she cursed all the banks and these dreadful hard times.

Now said I, Mr. Short,
You are summon'd to court,
And must soon go to jail for these long whiskey scores:
And you, Mr. Drew,
Aye and you, sir, and you,
Who are hanging round taverns, and running to stores:

And you, Madam Pride,
Must your silks lay aside;
And you Mr. Idle, and you Mr. Grimes,
Must all to your ab ors,
Like some of your neighbors,
And you 'll soon put an end to these dreadful hard times.

From the Metropolitan.

Voltaire's writings have only to be read to be admired, and when we consider the corrupt age in which he flourished, and the vicious practices of those professing religion, it is no wonder that the talents of such a man should be called forth with all the energy of which he was master. The works of the great Shakespeare of the French nation, so far as they have come before us, we must honestly declare to be not only compatible with sound morals, but absolutely friendly to true and genuine religion. Below will be found an extract from his miscellaneous works; a keen, but at the same time a pleasant satire, pervades every line of it. Our fair readers will please to recollect that he is speaking of French ladies; but if we dared to express an opinion about our own fair, it would be, that two out of three in fashionable life (women in fashionable life are the same in every country) act exactly as the fair Se

and four out of five of our young and beautiful widows would cut off the dead husband's noses as quick as my lady Azora. Women have active sympathies for living men, and but little regard for dead ones; who can pretend to blame them? The violent grief of men hath as speedy an end as that of widows.

THE BLIND OF ONE EYE.

There lived at Babylon, in the reign of king Moabdar, a young man named Zadig, of good natural disposition, strengthened and improved by education. Though rich and young, he had learned to moderate his passions: he had nothing stiff or affected in his behaviour: he did not pretend to examine every action by the strict rules of reason, but was always ready to make proper allowances for the weakness of mankind. It was a matter of surprise, that notwithstanding his sprightly wit, he never exposed by his raillery those vague, incoherent, and noisy disclosures, those rash censures, ignorant decisions, coarse jests, and all that empty jingle of words which at Babylon went by the name of conversation. He had learned in the first book of Zoroaster, that self-love is a foot-ball swelled with wind, from which, when pierced, the most terrible tempests issue forth. Above all, Zadig never boasted of his conquests among the women, nor affected to entertain a contemptible opinion of the fair sex. He was generous, and never afraid of obliging the ungrateful: remembering the grand principle of Zoroaster, "When thou eatest, give to the dogs, should they even bite thee." He was as wise as it is possible for man to be; for he sought to live with the wise. Instructed in the sciences of the ancient Chaldeans, he understood the principles of natural philosophy, such as they were then supposed to be; and knew as much of metaphysics as hath ever been known in any age, that is, little or nothing at all. He was firmly persuaded, notwithstanding the new philosophy of the times, that the year consisted of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, and that the sun was in the centre of the world. But when the principal magi told him with a haughty and contemptuous air that his sentiments were of a dangerous tendency, and that it was to be an enemy to the state to believe that the sun revolved round its own axis, and that the year had twelve months, he held his tongue with great modesty and meekness.

Possessed as he was of great riches, and consequently with many friends; blessed as he was with a good constitution, a handsome figure, a mind just and moderate, and a heart noble and sincere, he fondly imagined he might easily be happy. He was going to be married to Semira, who in point of beauty, birth and fortune, was the first match in Babylon. He had a real and virtuous affection for this lady, and she loved him with the most passionate fondness. The happy moment had almost arrived that was to unite them for ever in the bands of wedlock, when happening to take a walk together towards one of the gates of Babylon under the palm trees that adorned the bank of the Euphrates, they saw some men approaching, armed with sabres and arrows. These were the attendants of young Orcan, the minister's nephew, whom his uncle's creatures had flattered into an opinion that he might do every thing with impunity. He had none of the graces and virtues of Zadig; but thinking himself a much more accomplished man, he was enraged at finding the other was preferred before him. This little jealousy, which was merely the effect of vanity, made him imagine that he was desperately in love with Semira; and accordingly he resolved to cary her off. The ravishers siezed her; in the violence of the struggle wounded her, and made the blood flow from a person, the sight of which would have softened the tigers of Mount Imaus. She pierced the heavens with her complaints; she cried out, 'My dear husband! they tear me from the man I adore!' Regardless of her own danger, she was only concerned for the fate of her dear Zadig, who in the mean time defended himself with all the strength that courage and love could inspire. Assisted only by two slaves, he put the ravishers to flight, and carried home Semira, insensible, wounded and bloody as she was. On opening her eyes and beholding her deliverer, 'O Zadig,' said she, 'I loved thee formerly as my intended husband; I now love thee as the preserver of my honour and my life.' Never was a heart more deeply affected than that of Semira; never did more charming mouth express more moving sentiments in those glowing words inspired by a sense of the greatest of all favours, and by the most tender transports of a lawful passion. Her wound was slight and was soon cured. Zadig was more dangerously wounded; an arrow had pierced him near his eye, and penetrated to a considerable depth. She wearied heaven with prayers for the recovery of her lover. Her eyes were constantly bathed in tears; she anxiously waited for the happy moment when those of Zadig should meet hers; but an abscess growing on the wounded eye, gave every thing to fear. A messenger was immediately despatched to Memphis, for the great physician Hermes, who came with a numerous retinue. He visited the patient and declared that he would lose his eye. He even foretold the day and hour when this fatal event would happen. 'Had it been the right eye,' said he, 'I could easily have cured it, but the wounds of the left eye are incurable.' All Babylon lamented the fate of Zadig, and admired the profound knowledge of Hermes. In two days the abscess broke of itself, and Zadig was perfectly cured. Hermes wrote a book to prove that it ought not to have been cured. Zadig did not read it; but as soon as he was able to go abroad he went to pay a visit to her in whom all his hopes of happiness were centered, and for whose sake alone he wished to have eyes. Semira had been in the country for three days past. He learned on the road that the fine lady having openly declared that she had an unconquerable aversion to one eyed men, had the night before given her hand to Orcan. At this news he fell speechless to the ground. His sorrows bro't him almost to the brink of the grave. He was long indisposed; but reason at last got the better of his affliction; and the severity of his fate served even to console him.

Since, said he, I have suffered so much from the cruel caprice of a woman educated at court, I must now think of marrying the daughter of a citizen. He pitched upon Azora, a lady of the greatest prudence, and of the best family in town. He married her and lived with her for three months in all the delights of the most tender union.—He only observed that she had a little levity; and was too apt to find that those young men who had the most handsome persons were likewise possessed of the most wit and virtue.

One morning Azora returned from a walk in the most terrible passion, and uttering the most terrible exclamations. 'What aileth thee, said he, my dear spouse?—what is it that can thus have discomposed thee?' 'Alas, said she, thou wouldst have been as much enraged as I am, hadst thou seen what I have just beheld. I have just been to comfort the young widow Cofrou, who within these two days hath raised a tomb to her husband, near the rivulet that washes the skirts of this meadow. She vowed to heaven in the bitterness of her grief, to remain at his tomb while the water of the rivulet should continue to run near it.' 'Well,' said Zadig, 'she is a good woman, and loved her husband with the most sincere affection.' 'Ah,' replied Azora, 'didst thou but know in what she was employed when I went to wait upon her!' 'In what, pray, beautiful Azora? was she turning the course of the rivulet?' Azora broke out into such long invectives, and loaded the young widow with such bitter reproaches, that Zadig was far from being pleased with such ostentation of virtue.

Zadig had a friend named Cador, one of those young men in whom his wife discovered more probity and honour than in others. He made him his confidant, and secured his fidelity as much as possible by a considerable present.

Azora having passed two days with a friend in the country, returned home on the third. The servant told her, with tears in his eyes, that her husband died suddenly the night before; that they were afraid to send her an account of the mournful event; and that they had just been depositing the corpse in the tomb of his ancestors, at the end of the garden. She wept, she tore her hair, and swore she would follow him to the grave. In the evening Cador begged leave to wait upon her, and joined his tears to hers. Next day they wept less and dined together. Cador told her, that his friend had left him the greatest part of his estate; and that he should think himself extremely happy in sharing his fortune with her. The lady wept, fell into a passion, and at last became more mild and gentle. They sat longer at supper than at dinner. They now talked with greater confidence. Azora praised the deceased; but owned he had many failings from which Cador was free.

During supper Cador complained of a violent pain in his side. The lady, greatly concerned and eager to serve him, caused all kinds of ointments to be brought, with which she annointed him, to try if some one might not possibly ease him of his pain. She lamented that the great Hermis was not in Babylon. She even condescended to touch the side in which Cador felt such exquisite pain. 'Art thou subject to this cruel disorder?' said she to him in a compassionate air. 'It sometimes brings me, replied Cador, to the brink of the grave, and there is but one remedy that can give me relief, and that is to apply to my side the nose of a man who is lately dead.' 'A strange remedy indeed!' replied Azora. 'Not more strange,' replied he, 'than the sachels of Arnou against the appoplexy.' This reasoning led to the great merit of the young man, at last determined the lady. 'After all' said she, 'when my husband shall cross the bridge Tchinavar, in his journey to the other world, the angel Afrael will not refuse him a page because his nose is a little short in the second life than it was in the first. She then took a razor, went to her husband's tomb, bedewed it with tears, and drew near to cut off the nose of Zadig, whom she found extended at full length in the tomb. Zadig arose, holding his nose with one hand and putting back the razor with the other. 'Madam,' said he, 'don't exclaim so violently against young Cofrou: the project of cutting off my nose is equal to that of turning a rivulet.'

Zadig found by experience that the first month of marriage is the moon of honey, the second is the moon of wormwood. He was sometime after obliged to repudiate Azora, who became too difficult to be pleased: and he sought for happiness in the study of nature. 'No man,' said he, 'can be happier than a philosopher, who reads in this great book, which God has placed before our eyes. The truths he discovers are his own; he nourishes and exalts his soul; he lives in peace, he fears nothing from men; and his tender spouse will not come to cut off his nose.'

From the New England Galaxy.

THE TURKS.

Notwithstanding their religion differs from ours, still I cannot help respecting it. They worship the same God that we do—they esteem our Saviour as a great prophet and lawgiver—their prayers are evidently offered with a sincere heart, and considering that it is the religion of their ancestors, how can we blame them for preferring it to ours? Did you but know in what contempt they hold a renegado, you would agree in opinion with me, that the combined powers of the whole christian world would not be able to persuade a virtuous mussulman to change his faith.

Honesty, so often sought, and rarely found among the enlightened and religious communities of Europe and America, in this part of Asia and in the Turkish dominions west of the Hellespont stands unrivalled.

Whether a sense of virtue or moral obligations to each other contained in the pages of the Koran, is the cause, I am unable to say; but all travellers who have visited this country, and are divested of prejudice, will do them the justice to say, that theft is a crime almost unknown throughout the realms of the Grand Seignor.

A merchant of Smyrna having occasion to send about five hundred pounds sterling a distance of about four days journey into the country, requested his brokers to find a suitable person. The first they met in the streets, although one of the lowest porters, he engaged for that purpose.

The gold was given him in a bag, and without even enquiring his name, or residence in the city, he was directed to hand it to the merchant in the village, whose name was given him on a piece of paper; and on his return, he should receive the amount agreed on, and about five dollars as a compensation for the trouble.

On the eighth or ninth day he returned to the city, stating that he had delivered the money, when he received his pay, and went to seek employment in the streets.

After an elapse of nearly a month, a letter from the merchant announced that he had not received the money, and expressed surprise at the circumstance. This excited considerable alarm, particularly as it was almost impossible to find the messenger, having a second time neglected to taken his name. After three days search, however, he was found, staggering through the streets with a heavy burden on his back; and being informed of the cause why they sought him, he laid it down and exclaimed, "God forbid that I should wrong any man, even a Christian;" but, he continued, "I will go back at my own expense and see who has got the property; otherwise my reputation will be ruined!" This speech had a curious effect from a man whose whole real and personal estate would not in all probability have amounted to fifty piastres.

He departed, and arriving at the village, examined with the scrutinizing eye every Christian he met till at last the Greek, to whom he had giving the gold, presented himself. "You have injured my reputation, like a dog as you are, (said the porter) and have taken from me that which belongs to another! but, thank God, you are found at last! I will take you to the agha, and have you hung, that the world may be rid of such a scoundrel." The Greek on his knees begged forgiveness: "I was in distress (he said) when I saw you, and having occasion for the money, I assumed the name of my neighbor. It was my intention to have paid him before he would feel any alarm as to the remittance. But spare my character: here is your gold, and here are 500 piastres for yourself!" The Turk allowed him to depart, took the money to the right owner, and returned with his pockets better filled that they had ever been during the whole course of his life.

The perfect resignation with which the Turks submit to the dispensation of Providence, cannot but be pleasing to every one. If they are fortunate God is praised; if the reverse, they say "His will be done."

The Turk never effects insurance on his commercial adventures; but often previous to dispatching his vessel, makes a solemn promise that should he be fortunate, a sum of money shall be bestowed in charity; which promise is never broken. But should she be lost, and, as often happens is whole property with her, he exclaims, "God's will be done," and seeks in the streets the means of accumulating another, in the laborious employment of a porter.

His friends continue to show him the regret he previously experienced, remarking, "our brother has been unfortunate, but it was the will of God! why should we treat him otherwise? We are all liable to lose our possessions, and it would be censuring the decrees of the Almighty, were we to neglect him!" How can we but admire these principles, notwithstanding they emanate from the breasts of those differing from us in religious tenets?

CLERICAL WIT.

The facetious Watty Morrison, as he was commonly called, was intreating the commanding officer of a regiment at Fort George to pardon a poor fellow sent to the halberds. The officer granted his petition, on condition that Mr. Morrison, should accord with the first favor he asked. The favor was to perform the ceremony of baptism for a young puppy. A merry party of gentlemen were invited to the christening. Mr. Morrison desired Major —— to hold up the dog.

"As I am a minister of the kirk of Scotland," said Mr. Morrison, "I must proceed accordingly."

Major —— said he asked no more.

"Well then, Major, I begin by the usual questions: You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?"

The Major understood the joke, and threw away the animal. Thus Mr. Morrison turned the laugh against the ensnarer who intended to deride a sacred ordinance.

On another occasion, a young officer scoffed at the parade of study to which clergymen assigned their right to remuneration for labor, and he offerred to take a bet he would preach half an hour upon any verse, or section of a verse, in the old or new testament. Mr. Morrison took the bet and pointed out, "And the ass opened his mouth and he spake." The officer declined employing his eloquence on that text. Mr. Morrison won the wager and silenced the scorner.

MORAL LESSON IN CARDS.

It is possible the inventor of cards had a moral lesson in view. Let us suppose he reasoned thus to himself —"The man who has the *heart* (that is the spirit) to play for *diamonds* (that is money) may get in a quarrel, which may introduce *clubs* that may occasion the necessity of bringing *spades* to dig a grave for his carcase.